



REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

DANTA STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1936-37.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DANTA STATE

For the Year ending 31st March 1937.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The Danta State is situated on the North Frontier of
Gujrat and on the Southern line of
Geographical position. Rajputana, in a local division called

“Nani Marwar”. It lies between $24^{\circ}.0'$ and $24^{\circ}.23'$ north latitude and between $72^{\circ}.40'$ and $73^{\circ}.5'$ east longitude. Its extreme length from north to south and extreme breadth from east to west are 22 and 20 miles respectively.

2. The State is bounded on the north by the Sirohi State,
on the south by the Sudasana Taluka and
Boundary. the Gadhvada Thana (Sabar Kantha Agency)
on the east by the Idar State and on the west by the
Palanpur State.

3. The country is picturesque, being almost entirely hilly with thick forest save for the southern and western portions which are somewhat

Physical aspect.

plane and open. The Arvali Ranges throw their outlying arms forming numerous hills and valleys. the highest peak "Ghodi" rising 2817 ft. above the sea level. The hills are covered over with considerable forest growth and, owing to the abundance of water, form a natural habitat for wild animals, like, tiger, panther, hyena, bear, pig, etc., The Country is well drained by numerous small streams which flow throughout the rainy season and empty their contents into either of the two important rivers, the "Sabarmati" and the "Saraswati". The former is the bigger of the two and for a considerable length forms the dividing boundary between the Idar and the Danta States. The latter river though smaller, is held very sacred by Hindus all over India. It rises from the "Menagar" hill in the extreme north, flows past the famous temple of Shri Koteswar then runs right through the very heart of this State and subsequently enters the territories of the Palanpur and the Baroda States at a village called Mokeswar. She is also known as "Kumarka" or the Virgin River for the fact that like other rivers she does not join either the sea or a big river but disappears in the Runn (desert) of Cutch.

4. The climate is dry and temperate all throughout the year, the maximum and minimum of

Climate and rain-fall.

temperatures recorded being 108° F. and 51° F. respectively. The hot weather in summer days is

considerably relieved by the cool breezes in the evening and early morning. The rains break out generally at the fag end of June and continue well through July, August and September. The monsoon is at its best in August. The normal annual rain-fall is over 40".

5. The approximate total area of the State is 347 sq. miles, and the population which is scattered
 Area, Population and Language. in about 212 villages is 26,172 persons
 (males 13,801 and females 12,371)

according to the census of 1931, as against 23,023 persons (males 12,087 and females 10,936) of the previous census. Thus during the last decade the population has increased by 13% which is an index of the prosperity, happiness and contentment of the people in general under the present regime. Out of the total population 23,143 are Hindus, 2,727 Mahommedans and 302 professing other religions. The proportion of population to area is 75 per square mile, which is low indeed, but is mainly due to greater portion of the State being hilly and covered with jungle. The prevailing languages are Gujrati and Marwari, while the Bhil Tribes have a dialect of their own which is a mixture of local Gujrati and Marwari. The court language is Gujrati.

6. The statistical figures given in the report relate to the
 Statistics. year ending 31st March excepting those relating
 to the Revenue Department which follows the old
 and convenient practice of reckoning its year from November to October corresponding to the Vikram Samvat year.

7. The Ruling Prince of Danta is the head of the Parmar clan of Rajputs of the Fire-Race, being a descendant in direct line from Emperor

Early History.

Vikramaditya, the epoch-making monarch in the ancient history of India. The Parmars, who have nearly always remained in or near the country of Malwa round Ujjain, are said to have at one time held the whole or at least a major portion of Rajputana, which fact gave rise to a popular saying “*पृथ्वी परमारों तणी*” meaning thereby that the earth belongs to Parmars. Raja Dharni Varah, one of the descendants of Vikram, who ruled in Rajputana, divided his kingdom amongst his nine brothers, himself keeping only the province of Sind. This division even to the present day referred to in Rajputana, as “*नवकोटी वाराह*”. The descendants of Dharani Varah ruled Sindh in peace for more than three centuries, until the persistent and pressing invasions of Mahomedans on that province forced them to retire elsewhere. Raja Shri Jasrajji, the then Ruler of Sind, came to Mount Arasur, conquered the surrounding country and laid the foundation of the present State of Danta in 1068 A. D.

The successors of Raja Shree Jasrajji considerably extended and consolidated their domain, so much so that at one time the State included the Santpur Tehsil upto Rohira of Sirohi, a tract in Mewar as far as the present Kotra cantonment, a portion of Idar upto Khedbrahma, eastern portion of Palanpur, Kheralu Mahal of Baroda, Gadhvada

District and Sudasna estate. Of these the Jagir of Sudasna was given by Maharanaji Shri Gaj Singhji to his younger brother Jaswant Singhji for maintenance in 1682 A. D., while the Gadhvada District was given in Jagir to Gadhia Koli Chiefs at varying periods for their services to the State. The Kheralu Mahal now included in the Baroda State was mortgaged to the Suba of Gujrat by Maharana Jethmalji in 1650 A. D., for financing military operations against Rao Jagannath of Idar which resulted in the latter's expulsion from Idar to Polo (Now Vijayanagar in the Sabar Kantha Agency). The long protracted wars between the Raos of Idar and the Rulers of Danta during the 16th and 17th centuries had brought much ruination to the Danta State and had resulted in the dismemberment of the outlying districts.

During the time of Emperor Akbar, one of his sons, Prince Salim, having quarrelled with him had fled from Delhi. He tried to seek shelter in various States of Rajputana, but for fear of incurring the wrath of the Emperor, none dared to shelter him. At last the Prince sought refuge with Rana Askaranji of Danta (then known as Tarsangmo) who, true to his family tradition inscribed on the State Crest. “**शरणागत साधार**” readily gave him shelter as befitting a true Kshatriya. After some few years the Prince went to Kathiawar, but was seized by Rao Bharmalji of Cutch and was handed over to the Emperor. The Emperor gave the District of Morbi to Rao Bharmalji for this service. However, when

the Emperor and his son had been reconciled and the former was made acquainted with the gallant conduct of Rana Shri Askaranji of Danta towards his son, the Emperor was so much pleased with the fact that as a mark of appreciation he soon after sent a dress of honour and granted the title of "MAHARANA" to Rana Shri Askaranji and Prince Salim sent to him a jewelled signet ring.

8. The State had entered into Political relations with the British Government in 1812 A. D.

On the outbreak of the Great European war (1914-1918) the State offered to place the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the Government, and contributed a sum of about a lakh of Rupees towards war expenses.

The Ruling families most closely connected with Danta are those of Tehri, Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh, Sant, Kadana and Muli, while the house of Sudasna as stated above is its offshoot. The Ruling Family of Danta is connected by marriage with the houses of Udaipur, Banswara, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Idar, Sirohi and Dhrangadra.

9. The present Ruling Prince of Danta, Maharanaji Shri Bhavani Singhji Bahadur was born

The State and its Ruler.

on Bhadrapad Sud 8th Samvat year

1956 corresponding to the 13th September 1899 A. D., had his training at Mayo college, Ajmer, and was for a number of years associated with the administration of the State before

he ascended to the Gadi on the 10th March 1926. The Ruler is a member of the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal) in his own right.

The State is entitled to a permanent dynastic salute of nine guns. The accession to the Gadi is governed by the rule of primogeniture. The State enjoys independent sovereign powers with full civil and criminal jurisdiction with authority to make its own legislation.

10. The Darbar's first marriage took place with the sister of

Particulars of the Ruler's
family.

Maharaj Shri Bijai Singhji of Raoti (Jodhpur); and his second with the sister of His Highness the Raja Saheb Bahadur of Sohawal State, a State under Bundelkhand Agency C. I. Both the Maharani Sahebas died in 1923, the latter leaving behind her one Maharaj Kumari Saheba. The present Maharaniji Shri Champawatji Saheba is a sister of Thakur Nahar Singhji Saheb of Auwa, a premier noble of Marwar. By her the Maharanaji Saheb Bahadur has three Maharaj Kumars and three Maharaj Kumari Sahebas. Of the three sons, the eldest Maharaj Kumar Shri Prithi Raj Singhji Bahadur born on the 22nd July 1928, is the heir-apparent; and the younger Maharaj Kumar Shri Madhusudan Singhji Saheb and Maharaj Kumar Shri Raghubir Singhji Saheb were born on the 30th May 1933 and the 4th December 1934 respectively.

Among other members of the ruling family are Maharaj Shri Laxman Singhji aged 12 years the nephew, Maharaj Shri

Dalpat Singhji aged 56 the uncle, Maharaj Shri Prithi Singhji aged 32 and Maharaj Shri Narayan Singhji aged 30, cousins of the Maharanaji Saheb Bahadur. Maharaj Shri Laxman Singhji is at present receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, the last two named have had their training at the Mayo College, and are associated with the administration of the State as Dewan and Revenue Commissioner, respectively.

11. The administration of the State is carried on under the personal guidance and direction of the Darbar, with the assistance of the Dewan. The authority and the powers of the head of Departments are well defined and each within his own sphere is independent of the other. In important matters, however, the Darbar are always accessible for advice and guidance; and the success and efficiency so far attained in the administration are mainly due to the Darbar's easy accessibility and conscientious application to the affairs of the State.

12. The State is in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Honourable the Resident in Rajputana, and is attached to the Western Rajputana States Agency, Jodhpur.

The Political relations with the Paramount Power and the neighbouring States remained most friendly and cordial as usual.

14. During the year under Report the Darbar visited the
 Ruler's movement. following places outside the State:—

Mount Abu, Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Banswara, Bombay, Delhi, Dungarpur and Palanpur. Besides he twice toured through all the Mahals of the State.

15. The following distinguished guests visited the State
 Distinguished Visitors. during the year under report:—

Shriman Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhim Singhji Bahadur,
 Heir-apparent, Kotah State.

Shriman Maharaj Kumar Shri Chandra Veer Singhji Bahadur,
 Heir-apparent, Banswara State.

Lt. Colonel H. M. Wightwick, I. A.,
 Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Mrs. Wightwick,

Shriman Thakor Shri Harischandra Singhji of Muli (Kathiwar),
 Shriman Thakor Shri Prithi Singhji C. I. E., of
 Sudasna (Sabar Kantha),

Shriman Thakor Shri Fateh Singhji of Pethapur. „

Shriman Thakore Shri Keshri Singhji of Ambliara. „

Shriman Mahhraj Shri Kishor Singhji, Banswara.

Shriman Maharaj Shri Lal Singhji, Banswara:

Shriman Maharaj Shri Virbhadra Singhji, M. A. (Oxen),
 Dungarpur.

Shriman Sahebzada Shri Zabardast Khanji, Palanpur.

Rao Bahadur Devshanker J. Dave, B. A., LL. B.,
 Dewan, Dhrangadra.

Mr. Jitendra S. Mehta, B. A., LL. B., Dewan, Banswara.

NOTABLE EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

15. (1) The birthday of his Imperial Majesty was celebrated on the 23rd June 1936. A Royal Salute was fired at sun-rise and the day observed as a public holiday throughout the State.

(2) The birthday anniversary of the Heir-apparent Shriman Maharaj Kumar Saheb was celebrated on the 24th July 1936 with great rejoicings.

(3) The 38th birthday anniversary of the Darbar was celebrated on the 24th September 1936 with great eclat as usual. A public Darbar was held where leading ryots, elite of the town, officers and Jagirdars had assembled to pay their homage to their beloved ruler. Sweets were distributed to the children and food and clothing to the poor and destitute people.

Out of the new orders of the Medals that were instituted in the year past, under the commands of the Darbar, for the adequate appreciation and recognition of the services

State decorations and
Medals.

rendered by the State officials, public Servants and subjects, the following persons were decorated with the orders of medals mentioned below at the hand of the Darbar on the auspicious occasion of the Darbar's birthday anniversary:—

(i) Silver Medals:— Order of Rajyalankar Mandal:—

1. Mr. Vishnushanker Pitambar Dave,
Danta Bhavangadh.
2. Mr. Chhaju Bhavan Modi, Shri Mataji.

3. Mr. Usmanbhai Rakhmanbhai Vora, Hadad.

(ii) **Silver Medals:—** Order of Gunadarsha Mandal:—

1. Mr. Revashanker Mugatram Joshi,
Danta Bhavangadh.
2. Mr. Chimanlal Umiashanker Dave,
Danta Bhavangadh.
3. Mr. Jagatsingh Motisingh Barod,
Danta Bhavangadh,
4. Gajadharsingh Ratansingh Jamadar, Shri Mataji.

(4) On the 11th November, the Armistice day, there was arranged as usual a complete suspension of all business for two minutes commencing from 11 a. m. as a silent tribute to all those who, laid their lives during the World-War in the cause of justice upheld by his Majesty the King Emperor.

(5) **Proclamation of the Accession of His Majesty the King Emperor George VI:—**On receipt of the official news of the signing of the Instrument of abdication by His Majesty King Edward VIII and the accession of His Majesty King George VI to the Throne, a Darbar was held on the 14th December 1936, where the Royal Proclamation was read out in English and Gujrati and the occasion was announced by firing the Royal Salute. Prayers were offered for the long, happy and prosperous reign of His Majesty King George VI and the day was observed as a holiday throughout the State.

(6) Thakor Gulab Singh B. Parmar, Customs Superintendent was receipient of the title of "Rao Saheb" from the

British Government, on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday on 23rd June 1936.

16. Shrimatiji Shri Jhaliji Saheba the aunt of the Darbar expired at Danta on the 28th August 1936, after a protracted illness. All offices and schools were closed in respect and honour of the memory of the deceased.

Domestic Occurances

It is regretted that the death occurred of Mr. Ramprasad Bapalal Devanji, B. A. the Dewan of the State, on the 12th August 1936, at Ahmedabad, through heart-failure. All the offices and schools were closed in memory of the deceased. I wish to place on record loyal and satisfactory services of Mr. Divanji to the State.

17. Owing to the void caused by the death of Mr. Ramprasad B. Divanji, the Dewan, on the 12th August 1936, the Darbar have been pleased to make the following tentative changes in the personnel with effect from that date:—

Changes in Personnel.

- (1) Maharaj Shri Prithi Singhji, the Naib Dewan to officiate as Dewan vice Mr. R. B Divanji deceased.
- (2) Mr. P. P. Desai B. A., LL. B., the State Munsiff & First Class Magistrate to officiate as Naib Dewan.
- (3) Mr. P. J. Pathak, B. A., (hon.) LL. B., the Superintendent Hazur Office to officiate as State Munsiff and First Class Megistrate.

Mr. Hiralal S. Joshi, the Assistant Superintendent of Police retired from the State service with effect from the 30th November 1936. Mr. Takhat Singh R. Chavda, the Inspector of Police has been temporarily appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. P. P. Desai, B. A., LL. B., the State Munsiff and First Class Magistrate who acted ex-officio to supervise the Department of Education was relieved of his extra charge with effect from the 1st August 1936. Mr. Madhav Singh B. Rao, the Head Master of the Darbar Anglo Vernacular School, Danta Bhavangadh was promoted to the Post of Inspector of Education and the Department put under his charge.

A new post of the Record Officer was created with effect from the 1st January 1937, and Mr. Mohanlal D. Pandya, the Mahalkari, Hadad, was appointed to it.



CHAPTER II.

Land Administration.

For administrative convenience the State is divided into five divisions or Mahals, viz.,

Administrative units.

(1) Danta, (2) Mataji, (3) Hadad, (4) Tarsang and (5) Joita; each except the first, being under the charge of a Mahalkari who is also a Magistrate. The Danta Mahal is under the direct charge of the Revenue Commissioner. One Circle Inspector or Kaltru has been appointed to each of the five Mahals. All are under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner.

2. Maharaj Shri Narayan Singhji Saheb, the Revenue Commissioner remained in charge of the Department all throughout the year.

Personnel

3. The prevailing land assessment system in vogue is the Bhag-Batai or share-rental system.

Land Revenue System

It has by long experience been found beneficial to the conjoined interests of the State and the ryots. Its success is mainly due to the constant vigilance and efficient supervision of the Revenue Commissioner and the avoidance of delay directed by him in weighing the crops.

4. All the cultivators are tenants-at-will, none of them having any permanent or vested interest in his holding, as he has no

Nature of Tenancy.

right to alienate either by way of mortgage or sale or in any other way the holding in his possession. But so much care is taken in maintaining continuity of tenures that cultivators have continued in their holdings from generation to generation, and transfers of land are very rare.

5. The soil in some part of Danta and Joita Mahals is alluvial sandy, formed by the aqueous

Nature of Soil

action of rivers, and that in the other Mahals is clayey loam. The soil is on the whole rich and fertile and is capable of producing good crops.

6. The agricultural population consists chiefly of Dungri Bhils, Garassias, Kolis, Thakardas, Kunbis, Mumans and Rajputs. The

Agricultural Population.

Bhils and Garassias are very backward and poor agriculturists, they resort to a sort of shifting cultivation and grow only so much as would be sufficient for their wants. These people are yet in a primitive state so far as their social and economic conditions are concerned. Attempts, however, are being made to ameliorate their condition by persuading them to stick to permanent cultivation. The Kunbis, Mumans and Rajputs are intelligent and hard-working cultivators and are generally well-off economically. the Revenue Commissioner is always on the look out to adopt better expedients to improve the condition of cultivation and the cultivators.

7. During the year under Report the agricultural stock consisted of 8,808 oxen, 12,315 cows including calves, 505 he-buffaloes, 7,918 she-buffaloes, 181 horses, 161 mares, 548 donkeys, 13,812 sheep and goats, 3971 ploughs and 222 carts in the State. There was no serious outbreak of any epidemic among the cattle and the supply of fodder was generally sufficient throughout.

8. The chief Khariff or monsoon crops grown are maize, sesamum, castor-oil seeds, coarse millets and cereals. Among the Rabi or cold weather crops are mainly wheat, gram and rapeseed.

9. Cattle-breeding and animal husbandry form the chief secondary occupations of the agricultural classes. The existence of vast tracts for grazing and the nominal fees charged by the State for the purpose have considerably encouraged this. The wealth of a cultivator is usually reckoned by the number of cattle he owns.

10. Total rain-fall recorded during the year was 16 inches and 54 cents. Evidently the rain-fall was insufficient and unevenly distributed. In short, the climatic conditions prevailing during the year had adversely affected the seasonal yield of crops to a considerable extent.

11. There are no irrigation tanks constructed or masonry

Irrigation for Crops.

dams put up across the current of the rivers in the State. By the river side the people usually throw earthen bunds across the current and thus divert water through channels to their fields. Sub-soil water in wells is found fairly well near the surface at a depth of about 25 to 40 feet below the ground level, and a number of wells with Arath or Persian-wheels for lifting water are working all throughout the State.

12. The total number of pucca wells in the State is 608

Wells.

of which 25 were sunk during the year under report. The State has always followed the policy of encouraging the ryots to sink more wells by helping them in all possible ways viz:—

- (1) By grants of tagavi loan with or without interest repayable by small annual instalments;
- (2) By remission of Vaje (Raj-Bhag) for a certain number of years;
- (3) By paying gratuitously the full expenses of construction.

13. With a view to help the ryots, tagavi advances at a low

Tagavi Advances.

rate of interest were made to needy cultivators for bonafide productive purposes, viz., for the purchase of seed, cattle, impliments, sinking of wells, to the extent of Rs. 3,018 during the year under report.

14. The total land revenue receipts, including past arrears, amounted to Rs. 70,081 during the year as against Rs. 69,078 of the previous year. The total expenditure of the Revenue Department, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 6,777.

15. Mr. R. P. Kanhere, B. Ag., Assistant Revenue Commissioner, remained in charge of the Boundary Department of the State all throughout the year.

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CHAPTER III.

Revenue and Finance.

Income from all sources during the year under review
Income. amounted to Rs. 1,96,798 as against Rs. 1,92,099
of the previous year, which with the opening
balance of Rs. 4,555 brings the total receipts of the year
to Rs. 2,01,353.

2. The total expenditure during the year under report
Expenditure. amounted to Rs. 1,98,246 as against
Rs. 1,92,310 in the previous year, leaving
a balance of Rs. 3,107 at the close of the year

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS.

No.	Description.	1935-36 Rs.	1936-37 Rs.
	Balance.	4,766	4,555
1	Land Revenue... ..	69,078	70,081
2	Local Cess.	267	312
3	Customs Revenue.	55,152	56,204
4	Forest Revenue.	15,641	15,715
5	Opium Revenue, Abkari Revenue, } including Bhang and Ganja. }	15,724	17,625
6	Stamps and Registration.	3,706	3,812
7	Vero... ..	5,127	5,252
8	Salami.	119	119
9	Nazarana.	2,125	2,215
10	Law and Justice.	6,238	6,415
11	Recoveries.	8,271	8,472
12	Extraordinary receipts.	2,895	2,512
13	Miscellaneous.	4,109	4,215
14	House Site.	3,647	3,849
	GRAND TOTAL...	1,96,865	201,353

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE.

No.	Description.	1935-36	1936-37
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration....	43,648	44,054
2	Police.	16,848	16,955
3	Education Department.	5,858	6,315
4	Medical Department.	5,961	6,678
5	P. W. Department.	20,992	21,015
6	Palace Expenses.	43,248	43,351
7	Raj Kharach.	10,826	11,015
8	Dharmada.	3,248	3,351
9	Kamgiri.	4,315	4,525
10	Stable, Bagikhana and Motors.	13,826	14,018
11	Topkhana.	1,308	1,412
12	Ghas Dana.	2,283	2,283
13	Miscellaneous.	4,263	4,018
14	Tagavi.	2,675	3,018
15	Pension Gratuity.	3,450	3,642
16	Unforeseen Charges.	1,536	1,981
17	Body Guards.	8 025	10,615
TOTAL...		1,92,310	1,98,240
Closing Balance...		4,555	3,107
GRAND TOTAL...		1,96,865	2,01,353

CHAPTER IV.

PROTECTION.

(I) Law and Justice.



The State has got some local laws and regulations of its own. The Courts are guided principally by those laws and follows the spirit of British laws and Procedure in matters both Civil and Criminal.

Legislation.

2. For the administration of justice there are in the State the following courts with varying degrees of jurisdictional powers:—

Courts.

1. The four Mahalkaris Courts at Shri Mataji, Hadad Tarsang and Joita which are invested with powers to hear suits upto the value of Rs. 500 and also to exercise the Powers of 2nd Class Magistrate within their respective Mahals.
2. The Court of the State Munsiff, which is empowered to hear all kinds of Civil Suits relating to property and other rights as well as money transactions upto the value of Rs. 5,000. The Court also exercises the powers of the 1st Class Magistrate.
3. The Court of the Naib Dewan, which is empowered to hear Civil Suits of the value of more than Rs. 5,000 on

original side up to Rs. 10,000. It also exercises the powers of the District and Sessions Court and as such has the power to hear appeal against the decision of the State Munsiff and First Class Magistrate.

4. The Court of the Dewan, which exercises the power of High Court. It is endowed with full Civil powers to hear all kinds of suits and is also empowered to hear appeals over the decisions of the Court of the District and Sessions Judge.

5. The Hazur Court presided over by the Darbar, is the highest and the final Court of appeal in all Civil and Criminal matters.

3. The number of Civil Suits left pending last year was five and twelve fresh suits were filed during the year under report. Out of the total 17 suits 13 were disposed of leaving a balance of 4 at the end of the year. The total value of fresh suits filed was Rs. 716-8-9 as against Rs. 449-9-0 of the past year.

4. The number of offences both cognizable and non-cognizable reported during the year was 138 which, with the balance of 32 of the last year totaled 170. Out of these, 124 were disposed of and 46 remained pending at the end of the year. Out of the total number of 256 persons brought to trial, 59 were acquitted or discharged, 120 were convicted, 5 were committed to the Sessions, one died before trial and 71 remained pending trial.

The number of Sessions cases in balance was nil and 4 new cases were committed to the Sessions during the year under report. Thus, the total number of cases during the year under report was four. Out of these, all were tried and decided, leaving no balance at the close of the year. The total number of persons sent up for trial was 5 and they, were convicted.

5. There was one civil appeal before the Hazur Court which was not decided and remained in arrears. All the four civil appeals lying in balance from the previous year were disposed of and one revision appeal filed in the Court of the Dewan, during the year under review, remained in arrears. The Naib Dewan and District Judge had on board 2 appeals, out of which one was disposed of and one remained pending at the close of the year.

Civil Appellate Works.

6. There was no criminal appeal this year before the Hazur Court, The Court of the Dewan had one appeal on board, which was decided confirming the decision of the Lower Court. The Naib Dewan and Sessions Judge had five appeals on board out of which four were heard with the result that the decision of the Lower Court was modified in three of them and in one the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed,

Criminal Appellate Works.

The very small number of appeals goes to show that the contending parties found their complaints and grievances receiving due and judicious consideration at the hands of the original Courts.

7. There were 10 applications of the last year for execution of decrees of the value of Rs. 413-7-3 out of which one was disposed of valuing Rs. 52-8-0 and 9 remained pending

Execution of Decrees.

8. The system of direct services of summons between this State and the neighbouring States as well as the British territories is in force and has worked satisfactorily.

Direct System of Summons.

9. Extradition arrangements for the direct surrender of offenders, between this State and the neighbouring State of Palanpur, Sirohi, Udaipur, Jodhpur, with the single exception of Idar State, are in force as usual. The following statements give the details of extradition cases and the number of persons surrendered by and to, this State:—

Extradition.

Surrendered by Danta State.

	Cases.	Persons.
To British Authorities	...	...
To Indian States	4	7
Total...	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>

Surrendered to Danta State.

	Cases.	Persons.
By British Authorities	...	...
By Indian States	4	5
Total...	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>

12. The Department remained throughout in charge of
 Personnel: Mr. Hiralal S. Joshi, the Assistant Superintendent of Police assisted by one Inspector of Police and 5 Sub-Inspectors of Police posted in the different Mahals. The proper training of the Police in drill and discipline is looked after by these officers; while for the training of the Body-Guard the State has engaged the services of a war veteran Mr. Sohan Singh a discharged non-commissioned officer of the 13th Rajput Infantry, who has seen active life in Mesopotamia and East Africa during the Great War.

13. The Police Force is supplied with full uniform dresses
 Equipment. and is armed with 154 breach loading rifles.

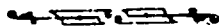
14. The following statement shows the working of the
 Police Working. Police during the year under report:—

Cases reported	...	...	...	61
Accused arrested...	...	...	...	55
Accused sent for trial	...	...	...	55
Persons convicted	...	...	...	35
Acquitted or discharged	...	...	...	6
Percentage of conviction	...	...	...	63 p. c.

15. The total value of the property stolen and recovered
 during the year was Rs. 3,092-8-0
 Property Stolen and recovered. and Rs. 736-7-9 respectively, which
 brings the figures of percentage of
 recoveries to nearly 25 p. c.

such as grinding grain, and other manual labour. Continued efforts are made to train them to do the hand-loom work, bamboo-work, such as making baskets, mats, etc., and also some garden work. It is the Darbar's keen desire to train them up and to take such work as may enable them to earn their honest livelihood after they are released from the prison.

20 The First Class Magistrate works ex-officio as Superintendent of Jail and the Chief Medical Officer looks after the health of prisoners.



evident from the comparative list of the prices of the last, year, quoted below:—

Name of the food-stuff.	Present year.		Past year.	
	Rs.	as. ps.	Rs.	as. ps.
Wheat	...	1-10-0	1-6-0	per 40 lbs.
Bajri	...	1-8-0	1-2-0	
Oats	...	1-7-0	1-1-0	
Maize	...	1-6-0	0-14-0	
Mug pulse	...	3-0-0	2-4-0	
Udad pulse	...	2-8-0	2-0-0	
Coarse-millet	...	1-5-0	0-13-0	
Gram	...	1-8-0	1-0-0	

3. The chief trade of the State consists in the export of

the surplus produce of agriculture,
Exports and Imports. viz., wheat, maize, gram, rape-seed

Ghee etc., and forest products, viz., bamboo, baskets, gums, honey, wax white musli, etc., The chief imports are sugar, cloth, salt cereals. spices, condiments, kerosine, stationery, cutlery, brass and copper wares etc.

4. An ad-valorem customs duty is levied on all imports
 and exports in accordance with the

Customs on Exports and Imports. revised schedule of rates passed and
 put into force from 30th October 1932.

The total receipts, under this head during year under report amounted to Rs. 56204 as against Rs. 55152 of the last year.

aggregate cost of Rs. 15,000. In this connection it may be mentioned that a sum of Rs. 1,045-8-0 only has upto now been allotted to the State from the road Development Account (representing proceeds of the additional duty of two annas per gallon levied on petrol for road development.)

The people of the State have thus been afforded the facilities of easy communications as far as possible. The total length of the motorable roads in the State is 256 miles, out of which 135 miles are roads serviceable only during the 8 months of fair weather, while the roads serviceable all throughout the year even during the monsoon are 121 miles.

7. Motor Lorry Services are regularly run by private individuals between Palampur and Danta Bhavangadh and Shree Mataji, Danta Bhavangadh and Taranga Hill and Shree Mataji and Koteswar, for carrying passengers and goods. The State has also given a monopoly to Messrs Merwanji Rustomji & Co., of Mount Abu, to run a motor service between Shree Mataji and Abu Rod. This motor service has been regularly working since 1st March 1934.

8. The Public Works Department of the State spent an aggregate sum of Rs. 21,015 on original works and repairs, during the year under report. Construction of a spacious school building at the Capital was completed during the year under report.

CHAPTER VI.

Education.

The control of the Educational Department rests exclusively with the State. Education, both
General. primary and secondary, is imparted free throughout the State. The department was under the supervision of Mr. Madhavsinghji B. Rao throughout the year.

2. The State maintains one Anglo vernacular School at the Capital town Danta Bhavangadh
Schools for boys. and 4 vernacular primary schools in the mofussil at Navowas, Motasada, Shree Mataji and Hadad. These schools are working satisfactorily and the attendance is regular. The Anglo Vernacular School at the Capital imparts instruction in Gujarati upto VII standard and in English upto III standard. A new spacious school building at the Capital town has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 18,000.

3. The Girl's School was opened in the previous year with a fairly good number of students.
Girl's Schools The number of girls receiving education having now increased, a separate school building has been provided for them. The increase in number shows that the

7. On the occasion of the birthday anniversary of Shri Maharaj Kumar Saheb a special programme of athletic sports for boys and girls of the school was arranged. Prizes were distributed by the Maharanaji Saheb Bahadur to the winners and to those who had come out successful in the annual examinations in the presence of a large gathering of officers and citizens.

8. The total number of students on rolls during the year was 294 and the average daily attendance was 73 3 which clearly shows the enhanced interest taken by the State and parents in the education of children.

9. Total expenditure on education during the year under report, including grant of sholarships, amounted to Rs. 6,315 as against Rs. 5,858 in the previous year.



6. There were no epidemics like small-pox, cholera, meningitis or plague. Due to free distribution of quinine there was a less number of malaria cases this year in comparison with the number of the last year.

Epidemics.

7. No case of hydro-phobia occurred. Five cases of dog-bite occurred and were successfully treated. Snake-bite cases were promptly attended to and were cured.

Anti-Rabid Treatment.

Few cases of guinea-worms were recorded and wells were disinfected as preventive measure.

8. 786 persons were vaccinated during this year with the lymph imported from Belgaum Vaccine Institute.

Vaccination.

9. The general health of public was good throughout the year.

10. The total expenditure incurred during the year for medical relief including vaccination and sanitary arrangements amounted to Rs. 6,778 as against Rs. 5,961 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

11. The total number of births and deaths reported was 230 and 96 respectively.

Vital Statistic.

12. Two candidates in compounding and dressing were trained and sent at Indore (C. I.) for examinations at the State expense.

Medical Training.

Also one paid candidate was sent at Balgaum for training in Vaccination. All the three candidates came out successful. All of them are State subjects.

carving. They are two miles away from Shree Mataji. Many Jains and other pilgrims come here to pay homage to the wonderful marble images.

Mokeshwar:—This is a cave temple of God Shiva on the bank of the river Sarsvati. A fair is annually held on the 11th day of the bright half of Bhadrapad.

Maneknath:—This is a cave temple on Maneknath hill in the Tarsang Mahal so called after a very famous Hindu Saint of the 15th century. A fair is held annually on the Gokul Ashtami day.

Sitla Mata:—This is a temple near Pethapur. A fair is held at the Sitla Mata on the Sitla Saptami day in the month of Shravan every year.

Chamundaji:—This is temple near Vasi. A fair is held there in the month of Ashad every year.

2. The State is served by the Indian Posts and Telegraph Department. There is a combined

Post and Telegraph.

Post and Telegraph office at Danta-

Bhavangadh and a branch Post Office at Shree Mataji.

3. The State maintains a Telephone system of its own, connecting important Thanas of the State

Telephone.

to the Capital. It has greatly facilitated the administrative machinery and especially the work of the public servants in speedily checking and detecting crimes.

